



Manchester Enterprise

IN OUR GREAT STATE.

By MAT D. BLOSSER.

Societies.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN
meet in their hall over Hauser's store on second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. HOWARD CLARK, T. M. W. J. BLOOM, Recorder.

MANCHESTER LODGE, NO. 148, F. & A. M.
meet at Masonic Hall, Monday evening on or before each full moon. Visiting brothers are invited. T. B. BAILEY, W. M. CHAS. J. ROBINSON, Secretary.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER, NO. 48, R. A. M.
meet at Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening on or before each full moon. Companions cordially welcome. MAT D. BLOSSER, H. P. CHAS. J. ROBINSON, Secretary.

ADONIRAM COUNCIL, NO. 24, R. A. M.
meet at Masonic Hall, Tuesday evening on or before each full moon. All visiting companions invited. MAT D. BLOSSER, H. P. CHAS. J. ROBINSON, Secretary.

MANCHESTER CHAPTER, NO. 101, O. E. S.
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meet in Masonic Hall, second and fourth Tuesday evening of month. Visiting Ladies invited. MISS S. HENDERSON, L. COM. MISS JULIA KAPP, Lady Record Keeper.

COMSTOCK LODGE, NO. 352, G. A. R.
meet first and third Tuesday evening of each month at their hall over J. Braun's store. All comrades invited. T. F. RUSHTON, Com. R. M. TUCKER, Adjutant.

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meet first and third Tuesday evening of each month at their hall over J. Braun's store. All comrades invited. T. F. RUSHTON, Com. R. M. TUCKER, Adjutant.

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THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW
Only one-fifth of the boys of India go to school, and only one-fifth of the girls.

The average length of human life in the sixteenth century was only 18 to 20 years.

When a fish has lost any of its scales by a wound or abrasion, they are never renewed.

There are 10,000,000 square feet of glass surface in Great Britain exclusively devoted to the cultivation and production of tomatoes for market purposes.

An Englishman contributed \$1 sterling to the United States' war fund. That fellow's heart is in the right place, but his body isn't. He ought to be an American citizen.

The senate has eliminated from the revenue bill the proposed tax on patent medicines. This is joyous news to the few remaining citizens who have not yet had their pictures printed.

There is such a variety of climate in Costa Rica that one can have anything he likes by going a few miles north or south from a given point.

THE HAPPENINGS IN MICHIGAN BRIEFLY RELATED.

Michigan Sailor Lads on the Yosemite
Coming Home—Prominent Michigan Lawyer and Legislator Dead—Michigan Loses Many of Soldier Boys.

Michigan Naval Reserves Soon to be Home
Gov. Pingree received the telegram from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, notifying him that the Yosemite had been ordered to Philadelphia, where the officers and crew will be discharged, and inviting himself and staff to inspect the cruiser before the Michigan Naval Reserves are sent home.

In reply the governor telegraphed that he would endeavor to be present if word could be sent to him on what day his visit would be agreeable.

Norfolk, Va.: The U. S. auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, manned by the Michigan Naval Reserves, raised her anchor in Hampton Roads and sailed for the League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, where the crew will be mustered out of the service of the United States and return to their homes.

More Michigan Boys Die at Santiago.
The list of deaths among the Michigan troops at Santiago continues to grow. The following are the latest:

Herbert Darr, Co. F, 33d, yellow fever and pneumonia; John Hogan, Co. D, 34th, typhoid fever; F. G. Covey, Co. M, 34th, yellow fever; George Cullman, Co. L, 34th, typhoid.

Private Frank Fuller, Co. M, 33d, typhoid fever; Sergt. Arthur H. Henry, 33d, yellow fever.

Corp. Chas. C. Chamberlain, Inia,
Co. L, 34th, yellow fever; Olaf Husby, Co. L, 34th, yellow fever; Daniel J. Maloney, Co. G, 33d, yellow fever; Edward Myott, Co. L, 34th, typhoid fever; Lewis F. Wick, Co. G, 33d, yellow fever; Frank Burton, Co. L, 33d, yellow fever.

Conspirators Caught.
A big haul of counterfeiters has been made at Detroit. Four brothers, Charles, Edmund, John and David Johnson, are in safe-keeping and about \$5,000 in counterfeit money, besides the plates, etc., have been recovered at their headquarters, 75 Twenty-sixth street, Detroit. The Hancock and Windsor \$2 bills were the ones counterfeited, the artistic work required being done by the youngest brother, David. There are few banks in this section of the country, including particularly Ohio, Michigan and adjoining states, that have not often accepted these counterfeit bills, and there have been few bogus bills that have caused the government detectives more trouble.

Col. Atkinson Died Suddenly.
Col. John Atkinson, one of the most prominent members of the Michigan bar and state legislature and a strong supporter and aide of Gov. Pingree, died of neuritis of the heart at Detroit. His taking off was most sudden, as he was at his office and about the city two days before apparently in perfect health. Fortunately, the entire family was within easy call. Mrs. Atkinson and the younger children being at their summer home on Bois Blanc Island, Detroit, since his return from Belgium. Atkinson, Co. L, 33d Michigan, having just returned from San Diego, and Maj. O'Brien Atkinson, 35th Michigan, was at Island Lake.

Sick Michigan Officers Come Home.
Brig.-Gen. Duffield, of Detroit, having been released from quarantine at Egmont Key, Fla., proceeded north to Kalamazoo to recuperate from the effects of yellow fever which he contracted at Santiago. Leaves of absence have also been granted to the following convalescent Michigan officers: Col. Barton, Maj. M. E. Webb, Maj. V. C. Vaughan, Capt. Witcox, Lieut. Huxx, 34th Michigan; Lieut. Atkinson 33d Michigan.

The Niles Milling Co. of Niles,
has received an order from a Havana firm for 1,000 barrels of flour to be shipped by Sept. 1.

A Washington dispatch says there is little chance of the 35th Michigan being ordered away from Camp Eaton before being mustered out.

Secretary of War Alger has notified
Gov. Pingree to send two good surgeons to each of the Michigan regiments immediately.

While on horseback driving cows Michael Rider, aged 12, near Gagetown, was struck by lightning and both boy and horse were killed.

New Michigan postmasters: Hartford, Wm. Bennett; Plainfield, Frank P. Heath; South Haven, Chas. Delamont; Boyne, E. E. Newville.

The Sault Ste. Marie council has granted a franchise in connection with the Soo water power canal which assures the building of a \$2,000,000 plant.

Chas. Hartman, Co. B, 31st Michigan, died at Camp Thomas from spinal meningitis. He was 19 years of age and was the first volunteer from St. Louis.

At the closing meeting of the annual conference of the Free Methodists at Paris, Meconta county, scores of people became uncontrollable from excitement, and Dr. Ashe, of Walkerville, Wm. Meade, a farmer, died from heart trouble, aggravated by the excitement of the occasion.

Lyman and Ira Van Kersen, aged 8 and 12, drowned in Muskegon lake.

Chas. Curison, aged 58, suicided by
drowning at Traverse City.

Work has begun toward the erection of a monument to ex-Gov. Blair on the state house grounds, Lansing. It will be unveiled in October.

Homor O. Palmer, of Manchester,
Co. C, 31st Michigan, died of typhoid fever at Chickamauga. His father arrived and took the remains home.

Daniel Greeman, a Michigan Central
employee, and Don Finnegan, aged 14, were killed by an express train on the Michigan Central at Ann Arbor.

The semi-annual convention of the Central Michigan Band association, at Greenville attracted over 10,000 people to hear the 35 bands which were present.

It is expected that the 33d and 34th Michigan regiments will sail from San Diego and be encamped at Camp Wyckoff, Montauk Point, L. I., by August 25.

Postmaster H. L. Bourroughs, of Fairgrove, Tuscola county, was arrested charged with failing to deposit government moneys amounting to about \$100.

The Passenger Steamship Co. has secured a year's lease of Wheeler's shipyard at West Bay City and will build several boats this winter, giving employment to 3,500 men.

Capt. Fred Alger, son of the secretary
of war, is not recovering from fever contracted in Cuba as rapidly as was hoped for, and is confined at the family home at Washington.

Warren turned out with all kinds of noise-making apparatus to welcome home J. R. Flynn, a gunner of the battleship Texas, who arrived home on a seven days' furlough. He is only 17 years of age.

Mrs. John Mead, of Rice Creek, Cal-
houn county, was struck back of the hand by a black hornet while fishing. The hand began to swell and she was unconscious in 20 minutes and dead in less than an hour.

Harry Adams, aged 18, of Grand
Rapids, Co. E, 32d Michigan, died of typhoid fever at Ferdinand. Funeral services were held and the entire regiment escorting the remains to the depot for shipment home.

The fever patients of the 32d Michigan have been transferred from Ferdinand, Fla., to Ft. McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. Over 50 patients were taken on the first train and there were many more to follow.

Drs. J. O. Cobb, Lee, Palmer, Stimp-
son and Stevenson, immunophages, appointed by Gov. Pingree to help care for the sick in the 33d and 34th Michigan at Santiago, arrived at New York to take the train for Cuba.

Frederic A. Perival, Co. F, 33d Michi-
gan, who was reported dead at Santiago, and whose picture and obituary appeared in several papers, has reported to his mourning Port Huron friends that he is alive and well.

Fishermen of Beaver Island, Lake
Michigan, declare they will not observe the closed fishing season as it is their most profitable time of the year. Trouble is expected as Game Warden Osborn says he will enforce the law.

Joseph Gregory, of Jackson, has been
placed under arrest and taken to Kalamazoo, where he must answer to the charge of robbing the Richmond bank.

It is believed by officials that he was the leader of the gang, which secured \$5,000 from the bank's safe. A search of his mother-in-law's house brought to light a quantity of silks and burglar tools.

Mary Maehl, aged 16, a domestic, was found in an orchard at Dearborn with her throat cut from ear to ear and a bloody razor near by. The grass about her was beaten down as though a struggle had taken place, but an examination of the body showed that no assault had taken place. Wm. Parish, aged 22, a foster brother of the girl, was arrested on suspicion.

A syndicate of Boston capitalists has secured options of the Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw and the Lowell & Hastings railroads, and it is the intention of the company to extend the Lowell & Hastings south from Freeport to Hastings to connect with the Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw, and then from Lowell to Kalamazoo. This will give Belding an opening direct to Chicago by way of Kalamazoo.

The state military board has decided that the reorganization of the state militia for the present shall consist of one battalion of 436 men, so that in case of an emergency in Michigan there will be troops enough to protect property and quell riots. The board feels that the reorganization should not take place while absent members are away to war. They still belong to the state militia, their enlistment in the United States service simply acting as a leave of absence.

At a meeting of the Democratic state central committee and the Democratic candidates, held at Detroit, a plan of campaign was outlined, which principally consists of an attack upon Gov. Pingree's administration.

Meeting Chas. S. Hampton, of Petoskey, was elected secretary of the committee; Geo. Wm. Moore, of Detroit, treasurer, and H. G. Colburn, of Howland City, assistant secretary. It was decided to start the campaign in full swing about Sept. 1.

The war department, in reply to an appeal from Gov. Pingree on the subject, reports that the graves of soldiers of this war have been marked, and it is the intention of the department, as soon as the conditions will permit, to send an expedition to Cuba for the purpose of bringing the bodies to this country. As many will be taken to their homes for burial as requested by their friends at the expense of the government. All the others will be buried in the national cemeteries on American soil.

Lyman and Ira Van Kersen, aged 8 and 12, drowned in Muskegon lake.

BRITISH AROUSED.

OTHER POWERS ARE CROWDING JOHN BULL IN CHINA.

Russia, France and Belgium Unite and Prevent Great Britain Securing Concessions of the Greatest Importance to British Chinese Interests.

Great Britain has received a severe setback in China as a result of the combined diplomacy of Russia, France and Belgium, particularly the former. The contest centered on the granting of the concessions for constructing a railway from Peking to Han-Kow, and it was universally conceded that the power which secured this was in the ascendancy in Chinese empire. For this reason Sir Claude M. MacDonald, the British minister to China, attended a meeting of the Chinese foreign officials and pledged Great Britain's formal promise to support China, if threatened by any foreign power on account of a concession granted to a British subject. However, M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires, continued to exert his influence against the Peking-Han-Kow railway. The concession represented the essence of Great Britain's future in China, and it was realized that if China yielded to Russian menaces, the prospects of the Shan Si (British) syndicate were imperiled. It was a foregone conclusion that M. Pavloff would demand a revocation by the Chinese government of the Shan Si contract. Private enterprise would avoid nothing against the representations of Russia, and Great Britain would be barred from the commercial advantages which that agreement carries.

State dispatches from Peking say that an imperial edict has finally issued sanctioning the Belgian loan for the construction of the railway line from Peking to Han-Kow, despite the protests of Sir Claude MacDonald. The British minister, Baron De Vane, the Belgian minister, sent a dispatch to the Tsung-Li-Yamen (Chinese foreign office) asserting that M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires, and M. Gerard, the French minister, had joined him in urging the Tsung-Li-Yamen to disregard the attempt of the British minister to prevent the ratification of Peking-Han-Kow contract, and it is asserted confidently that despite the British endeavor to obtain a revision of the contract, an imperial decree will issue forthwith for its ratification.

The Tsung-Li-Yamen has also given formal assent to all the conditions imposed by the Russian charge d'affaires, M. Pavloff, regarding the contract for the Peking-Han-Kow railway extension loan. These conditions are in direct conflict with the terms of the signed contract and are designed to block the completion of the final contract.

London. All the morning papers in this city have been full of reports of the attack Lord Salisbury made in dealing with the Chinese question. The Standard says: "These repeated humiliations are becoming intolerable."

Daily Mail: "The door is closed. The proudly boasted British lion does not exist in the Yangtze valley. It is a mistake; and, looking to what Lord Salisbury has done in Egypt, his failure in China is inexplicable."

Daily Chronicle: "What is to be the result nobody can say. There is room for the gloomiest forebodings. Does the country realize that for want of a little foresight and firmness Great Britain may be long plunged into a colossal war? Such, without the least doubt or exaggeration, is the appalling possibility."

In the house of commons A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury and government leader, admitted that the statements in the Peking dispatch were substantially correct, and said that the matter was "engaging the serious attention of the government."

Paris. The papers are full of the significance of the Chinese question. The Matin says: "In China the greatest game in the world is being played, and French intervention should be efficacious and decisive." The Soir has a sensational article headed "War between England and Russia imminent." The Journal des Debats says: "England is now seeking an arrangement with Russia. That understanding is impossible unless Russia remains mistress of the north and England is assured her influence on the Yangtze river. In short, the lines of the section are beginning to be marked along which the disruption would occur whenever France-Germany-Japan could hold aloof from such an agreement." The article hints that France would support Russia in the event of war, and says, in conclusion: "France will be content with the southern provinces bordering on Tonquin."

A dispatch from Ponce, Porto Rico says: Capt. Biddle, of Co. C, Fourth Ohio volunteers, must stand trial by court-martial and then answer for the conduct of his men during the attack on Guayama. It is alleged that during the slight skirmish Co. C fled in panic at the first fire, and their slight spread the alarm, which almost caused a panic in the ranks.

The United States government is not going to take much nonsense from Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader. The instructions to Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey will be very specific on this point. If Aguinaldo makes any trouble he will be arrested and deported. Not having the Spanish troops to fight the United States forces will make short work of Aguinaldo if he is inclined to be treacherous.

Gen. Blanco, tendered to the Spanish government his resignation as captain general of Cuba, giving as his reason that he does not wish to superintend the evacuation of Cuba.

DEWEY BOMBARDED MANILLA.
City Unconditionally Surrendered and Capt.-Gen. Augusti Fleed.

Washington. The state department gives out the following dispatch received from U. S. Consul Wildman, at Hong Kong: "Augusti says Dewey bombarded Manila; city surrendered unconditionally. Augusti was taken by Germans in a launch to the cruiser Kaiserin Augusta and brought to Hong Kong. Credit report."

Press dispatches from Hong Kong say: Gen. Augusti, captain-general of the Philippines, arrived by the Kaiserin Augusta. He refuses to be interviewed and will say nothing more than that he is going to Spain at the first opportunity. The German consul was called upon and he informed the correspondent that the outskirts of Manila were bombarded by the Americans and that the city surrendered. No damage was done to the city proper, only the outskirts being bombarded. Gen. Augusti told a lady that Admiral Dewey demanded the surrender of Manila in an hour. The Spaniards declined to surrender, and Dewey began the bombardment, and the Spaniards hoisted the white flag. Gen. Augusti immediately jumped into a German launch, which was in waiting, and went to the Kaiserin Augusta which sailed before the bombardment was concluded.

Madrid. The government is informed that Gen. Augusti, governor-general of the Philippines, has left Manila for Spain, giving his command to the second in rank.

Further particulars of the surrender have been received from Spanish and German sources at Hong Kong. The bombardment was continued for two hours, and then the American troops stormed the trenches, sweeping all before them. The First Colorado volunteers led the storming of the outer trenches and the Spaniards were soon driven into the second line of defense. Then the American troops swept on, driving all the Spaniards into the inner fortifications, where Gen. Jaendres, the Spanish officer to whom Gen. Augusti gave the command of the city, was held, seeing that further resistance was useless, surrendered.

The foreign fleets watched the bombardment with acute interest. The American warships engaged were the Olympia, Boston, Charleston, Baltimore, Monterey, Petrel, Raleigh and McCulloch. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt had issued orders to spare all except armed defenses of the city, and consequently the town is understood to have been but little damaged. Some street fighting between the insurgents and the Spaniards occurred on the outskirts, but order prevailed within the walled section. Nothing could be more humane than the Americans capture of the town. The Spanish officers were allowed their freedom on parole. The judiciary and the administrative offices are to remain temporarily in the hands of the Spaniards. The insurgents remain outside the town.

British Ultimatum to China.
London. The foreign office, it is reported, intends to demand that the Chinese government dismiss Li Hung Chang from power on the ground that he is responsible for the recent anti-British attitude of the Tsung-Li-Yamen. The foreign office, it is asserted, has had under special consideration the question of seizing the Taku forts, on the Gulf of Peking, at the mouth of the Pei-Ho river, and the city of Tien Tsin, the capital of Peking, in the event of China refusing to comply with its demand, holding all until compliance is assured.

Secret Treaty Between Russia and China.
The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail professes to divulge the terms of a secret treaty between Russia and China, and says: "It is nothing less than an offensive alliance. China undertakes to regard Russia as having a preponderating influence in all questions of commercial and internal politics, while Russia will support China against all 'open door' demands. Russia finances China, in internal developments, and China grants Russia preferential rates in certain areas, and railways built in the joint interests of the two countries will be under Russia's practical control. Russia will assist China in developing her military and naval forces, and China will co-operate with Russia as an ally."

Russians have obtained control of large tracts of land along the route of the proposed New China railway.

Shanghai. The China Gazette claims that the Russian government holds Li Hung Chang's promise, made during his visit to St. Petersburg, that China would place the imperial customs under Russian control whatever the interests of the two countries demanded the change. Li Hung Chang is said to favor M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires, superseding Sir Robert Hart (British) as inspector-general of the Chinese customs.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.
President McKinley will take a vacation in October.

It is reported that Mul-Ah-El-Aziz, sultan of Morocco, is dead.

The customs receipts at Santiago July 30 to Aug. 13, were \$64,215.

Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee announces his candidacy for the U. S. senate.

Germany is opposing the United States' proposed naval station in Pago Pago harbor, Samoa, as a counter-move it is predicted that Germany will try to annex the islands.

Rear Admiral Kirkland, commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, at Vallejo, Cal., died there. He would have been placed on the retired list July 2 were it not for the war. He was appointed from North Carolina, June 20, 1850. He served at sea for eight months as rear admiral, total sea service, 23 years and nine months; shore or other duty, 16 years and eight months.

SHAKE HANDS NOW.

YANKES AND DONS ARE AT PEACE AGAIN.

President McKinley Issued a Proclamation Immediately After the Signing of the Peace Papers—Provisions of the Protocol in Outline.

With a simplicity in keeping with republican institutions the war, which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and 22 days, was quietly terminated when Secretary of State Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon, ambassador of France, acting for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace. As this ceremony was concluded the President requested the hand of the ambassador and through him returned thanks to the sister republic of France for the exercise of her good offices in bringing about peace. He also thanked the ambassador personally for the part he had played in the negotiations, and the latter replied in appropriate terms. As a further mark of his disposition, President McKinley called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up, suspending hostilities, and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon. The protocol provides as follows:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.

3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commissioners, to be appointed within 10 days, shall, within 30 days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than Oct. 1.

6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

The proclamation issued by President McKinley was as follows: Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed Aug. 12, 1898, by William H. Taft, secretary of state of the United States, and his excellency, Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature, "hostilities" between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

100,000 Volunteers to be Mustered Out.
The mustering out of the volunteer army raised in defense of the Union against the armies of Spain has been begun at the war department and will be continued until the army has been placed on a basis consistent with our present relations to the nations of the earth. Orders were prepared for the mustering out, first, of about 35,000 volunteers, including nearly 25 regiments of infantry and about eight troops of cavalry and five or six batteries of artillery. Unless there is a decided change in the present plans of the war department, about 100,000 volunteers will be mustered out within the next 30 days. A formal announcement of the plans of the department on this subject is being deferred pending the receipt of certain desired information from Maj.-Gen. Merritt, commanding the military forces in the Philippines.

The proposed reduction of the army to the extent of 100,000 men will still leave a military force of about 160,000 men, regulars and volunteers, available for all military purposes. It is believed to be the purpose of the administration to maintain an army of at least 100,000 men until all the pending complications with Spain are finally disposed of.

The Peace News Sent Out.
Ponce, Porto Rico: The peace news has stopped all forward movements of the American army in Porto Rico. Gen. Wilson, at Coamo, and Gen. Schwan, at Mayaguez, will remain at those places, which they took possession of after hot battles in which the losses were small. Gen. Henry, who is at Utuado, will return to Adjuntas, and Gen. Brooke, who had advanced beyond Guayama, will return to that town. Gen. Miles expects to do nothing pending the arrival at San Juan of the peace commissioners.

Washington Quickly Settles Down
Pursuits of Peace.

Washington: The White House, the war department and the navy department have resumed their usual quietude, a condition which has not prevailed since the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, February 15. The busy, warlike attitude has entirely disappeared and Washington has settled down to a peace basis.

The President believes that the most serious problem which the peace commission will be called upon to deal with is the Philippines. Before the commission assembles it is hoped the affairs of Cuba and Porto Rico will be found in such process of adjustment as to leave little for the commission to consider under that head. The fact that the Philippines will present the difficult problem has caused the administration to give it a great deal of careful attention. Several suggestions have been made as to what shall be done. It is believed, however, that the administration and the commission will be greatly influenced by the reports which Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt will make on the subject. No more troops will be sent to Gen. Merritt unless he asks for them. It is believed at the war department that the 16,000 men now there are sufficient to garrison Manila and the ground which the United States for the present will occupy.

The final determination as to the government of Porto Rico and the settlement of the government of Cuba are problems, but the impression prevails that these islands will become quite rapidly Americanized, and every encouragement for them to do so will be given. Porto Rico will be under military control for the present. Cuba will be similarly governed, but it is probable that American reforms in the matter of government will be such that the people of Cuba will see the advantage of becoming annexed to the United States. There has been little doubt about soon settling the transfer of Porto Rico, and the reception which the American troops have received in that island is a justification for the belief. Porto Rico will be treated as an American possession. Military police officers will be established at once wherever troops are stationed and at such other points as may be demanded by the interests of Americans and the people of the island, if the present offices are not available. A similar course will be taken in Cuba, but this is likely to be delayed, as the immediate removal of the Spanish and the occupation by the United States is not expected.

All of the troops that were with Gen. Shafter in the Santiago campaign will be sent to Cuba by August 25 at the latest. Gen. Shafter will accompany them to Montauk Point. There will remain at Santiago five regiments of immunes to do garrison duty. Gen. Miles has about 15,000 men in Porto Rico. They will be sufficient for the occupation of the island and perhaps more than are needed after the Spanish evacuation. The remainder of the troops will remain in the various camps to which they have been assigned for the present, though something may be done looking towards diminishing the number when it becomes apparent that they are no longer needed.

THE OMAHA MIDWAY.

THE CHICAGO AFFAIR EASILY ECLIPSED.

Visitors to the Trans-Mississippi Exposition Express Much Satisfaction at the Sight They Witnessed—Santiago Trophies in the Government Building.

The Midway at the Trans-Mississippi and International exposition at Omaha surpasses in number and variety of its attractions that of any other fair ever held in this country, not excepting the great World's Fair at Chicago. For the distance of a mile this broad avenue is lined on both sides with amusement houses, whose cries vie with each other in attracting the public attention.

Perhaps the best known and most popular feature on the midway is the Haggenback Wild Animal Show. Almost every variety of beast that has shown an inclination to become subservient to the will of man is found here, and are made to show what the patience and perseverance of the trainer has wrought. Some of the acts are truly startling, and fraught with no little danger to the trainer. And the fact that several have been quite seriously injured since the opening of the fair seems but to add to the general interest, rather than detract therefrom.

The first Spanish flag captured at Santiago in the war department exhibit at the Omaha exposition. Pinned to the flag is a card giving the history of the capture, when taken from whom, and under what circumstances. Gen. Shafter gathered up a collection of old brass trophies, a lot of old style rifles and a box of the new Mauser rifles and shipped them to the Trans-Mississippi exposition, where they will be added to the exhibit of the war department.

A New Bicycle Chain.

A new idea in bicycle chains is a series of links that are made out of strips of steel. These are stamped out, and each is hooked on to the preceding link and so arranged that they cannot be uncoupled. The chain is extremely light and is said to be very strong and costs but a small sum, as compared with the chains now in use. That they will be very much less durable goes without saying. Of course, they could be frequently renewed, but the question arises whether this in the long run would not be quite as expensive, especially for those who ride a great deal, as the regular chains with which we are familiar.

A bath with COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, exquisitely scented, is soothing and beneficial. Sold everywhere.

A man always caters to woman's vanity when he thinks it will favor his own interests.

The watchmaker's advertisement is a timely announcement.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic cure constipation forever. 10c box. 10c C. C. Fall, druggists, refund money.

Filing a will sometimes rasps the feelings of the heirs.

Some men never look sober unless they are full.

A DOCTOR'S DIRECTIONS.

They save a daughter from blindness.

When a father writes that yours "is the best medicine in the world," you can allow something for seeming extravagance in the statement if you know that the medicine so praised cured a loved daughter of disease and restored her to the world for you in the medicine that cures you. There can be anything better. No medicine can do more than cure. That is why John S. Goode, of Orrick, Mo., writes in these strong terms:

"Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine in the world. My daughter had a relapse after the measles, due to taking cold. She was nearly blind and was obliged to remain in a dark room all the time. The doctors could give her no relief; one of them directed me to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles cured her completely."

The thousands of testimonials to the value of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla repeat over and over again in one form or another the expression: "The doctors gave me no relief, one then directed me to give her Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles completely cured her. It is a common-sense remedy to try Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a last resort. It is

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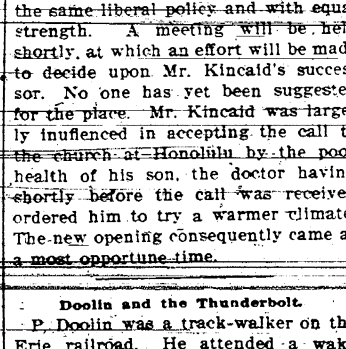
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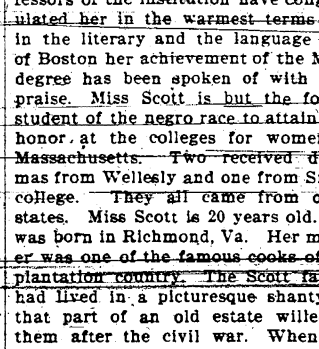
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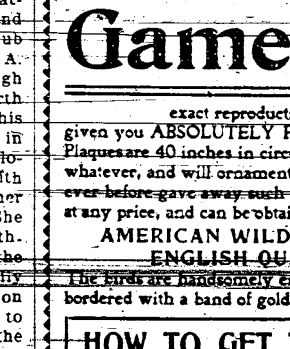
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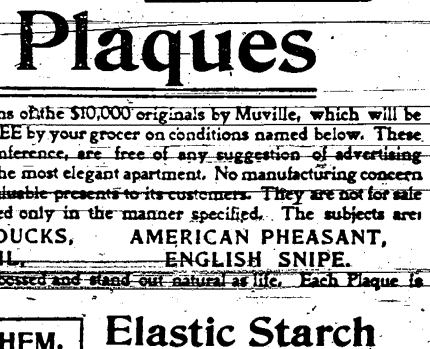
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